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TWO CENTS.

PITZEL IS NOT DEAD

His Corpse Not Used in the Attempted Insurance Swindle.

WAS RECENTLY SEEN IN CHICAGO

Tracing the Former Life of Howard or Holmes.

THE WILLIAMS GIRL MURDER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 21 .-The mystery involved in the swindle attempted on the Fidelity Life Insurance Company, and which was thought to include a murder, deepens as time wears on. Today many theories in regard to the mystery were knocked in the head by the announcement that B. F. Pitzel, the supposed murdered man, was seen in Chicago less than two weeks ago. President Fouse of the Fidelity Life In-

surance Association said today: "This morning my Chicago representative telegraphed me that a Mr. Ryan, who is a business man of Chicago, called on him and said that he saw B. F. Pitzel in that city less than two weeks ago. Mr. Ryan said that he has known Pitzel for many years and has had frequent business transactions with him and that it is impossible for him to be mistaken.

When they met Ryan did not know that Pitzel was supposed to be dead, and the two greeted each other cordially and repaired to a near-by saloon, where they had a drink together.

Then they separated, and Ryan says that he does not know whether Pitzel was to locate in that city or not. However, our men there and the Pinkerton detectives have taken up the clew, and it is my opinion that B. F. Pitzel will be produced within a few days.

TILTON, N. H., November 21 .- The identity of H. H. Howard, alias Holmes, implicated in the "burking" at Philadel-phia, has been clearly established here as a native of this state, Herman W. Mudgett. His wife, in an interview, during which she was first made acquainted with the true character of her husband, gives much interesting information regarding his early life. She is living here quietly with her fifteen-year-old son, and is supporting herself by dressmaking. She says she married Mudgett in Loudon, this state, more than sixteen years ago, and that for a time he taught school in Gilmantown and Alton. Afterwards he studied medicine at Burlington. Vt., and later at the Michigan Un versity, during which time she resided with her father at Loudon. She finally foined him at Ann Arbor, but returned to Gilmantown. Then she lost all trace of the man after he visited her in 1888 and told her he was going to Chicago on business until he came to her home about two weeks ago. He remained but a few hours, when he left for Boston, promising to come soon again.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 21.-The Chicago police know nothing concerning the reported murder of Miss Williams, as described by Holmes, the insurance swindler The first intimation that Minnie Williams had disappeared came through an officer from Fort Worth, Tex., who came here asking the local officers to assist him in locating the girl. No trace of her was found and the officer returned to Texas. Holmes and Miss Williams lived together in a flat building erected at 701 63d street. Patrick Quinlan was the janitor of this silding at the time Holmes and Miss Williams resided there. He is now around Chicago somewhere, but cannot be located. The people living near the flat building

have no knowledge of a murder having been committed there. STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

Disaster. PITTSBURG, Pa., November 21.-In a collision between an electric and a cable car on the Wylie avenue line at 10:30 this morning five people were injured, one of whom may die. The injured are:

Five Persons Injured in a Pittsburg

Mrs. H. C. Jones, head cut and bruised, dangerously hurt; Gripman Harvey Rea, badly cut about the head and arms; Michael Kombault, Miss Brown and an un-

The electric car was ascending the steep grade on Wylie avenue, followed by the cable car on the same track. On reaching Fulton street the electric car stopped, but the brakes refused to work and it began cliding backward. Gripman Rea on the tible took in the situation and released is brake, allowing his car to slide back as st as he dare in order to break the shock which was threatened. Soon the electric sar became entirely unmanageable and gained speed.

The passengers on both cars were panic stricken and several leaped from the forms before the collision occurred. Women fainted, and the excitement was intense. with terrific force, derailing both and wrecking the colliding ends.

Mrs. Jones was thrown against the stove in the cable car so violently that she was picked up unconscious and it is feared that she will not survive.

COL. FELLOWS NOTIFIED.

Must Show Cause Why He Should Not

ALBANY, N. Y., November 21.-Upon complaint of the committee of seventy Gov. Flower has today notified John R. Fellows to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of district atterney of New York county for neglect of duty. The complaint was made by Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Charles Taber,

New York. The specific charge against Col. Fellows is that he has failed to bring speedily to trial twelve persons accused of homicide. One of the accused was committed November 16, 1891; two in April and May, 1893, and the others in March and April of the current year. Col. Fellows is given eight days within which to answer the charges.

P. W. C. Welling and Clarence Goadby of

OPENING CANADIAN WATERWAYS. A Move That May Be Necessary Raise Revenue.

CHICAGO, November 21.-A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., says a movement is well under way looking to the opening of the great waterways of Canada to vessels of the United States, to secure revenue.

The dominion of Canada has for years 600,000, which is said to be more than the government can afford. The tolls and revenue from power privileges have been a zens. bagatelle and Canadian commerce is constantly decreasing. It is estimated that it will cost not far from \$1,000,000 a year for maintenance, repairs, incidentals, &c., and there are no revenues to meet these ex-

Refused to Prosecute O'Malley. CHICAGO, November 21.-State Senator Varalos, whom the senator shot election ment Library. This report will deal with night, failed to prosecute today and the night, failed to prosecute today and the open today and the night, failed to prosecute today and the night case was dismissed.

GERMANY'S HOSTILE POLICY

Indications Multiply as to the Treatment of American Importations.

The Latest Evidence in a Report From Consul Robertson at

Indications multiply to show that the German government is pursuing a repressive policy toward importations from the United States that may in the end call for retaliation. The latest evidence is contained in a report to the State Department from United States Consul Robertson at Hamburg. He says that a movement is being set on foot by the imperial government looking to the complete exclusion of dried and evaporated apples from the United States which are found to contain more than a specified amount of zinc, supposed to have been taken up from the zinc frames on which the fruit is dried. As a result the trade would severely suffer. The consul suggests that fruit driers change their methods and use wooden frames, as it is all-important that articles sent from the United States to Germany should be prepared in every direction so as to offer no grounds for complaint on the part of either German officials or com-

successfully used to injure or destroy our Does Not Admit the Defects.

peting dealers, such as might be justly and

At the same time the consul does not admit, without further proof, the full extent, by any means, of the alleged welladvertised defects in our food products that are being claimed in Germany. He feels convinced that our government, upon the proper representations, will take all necessary steps to protect the healthful and unadulterated wares of our exporters from unfair and unreasonable interference, when offered for sale in the markets of Germany, and that it will use every means in its power to bring it about that any restrictions imposed upon them there are such as are actually justifiable from sanitary standpoint, are not merely arbitrary and are applied to similar articles when imported as well from another coun-

try than the United States. Inclosures sent with the report from our consular agencies show that the discredting attacks made in the German papers on American products have extended to American seeds, clover, timothy, &c., which are supposed to have been adulterated and

Test of Smallarms. The same consul transmits a complaint against the requirement that all American of them was not deemed advisable. smallarms shall be submitted to government test and proof before sale. He says that the additional cost of the process makes it impossible to sell American arms much as Belgium and Great Britain have saved their trade by securing German recognition of the sufficiency of tests made at their own gunshops, under government supervision, he suggests that American gunmakers combine to secure the same

THE NAVY'S FINANCES.

Interesting Facts From the Report of

privilege.

The report of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart of the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30 last is a document of unusual interest. It presents a more complete exhibit of the financial affairs of the department than has ever been made before. The total amount expended on account of the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was \$31,-370,144.91, the largest item being \$8,251,072 for payments on new ships in process of

During the period covered by the report of the paymaster general the cost of the S. S. Chicago (second rate) was \$310,-613.60; the U. S. S. Yorktown (third rate) \$169,907.58, and the U. S. S. Petrel (fourth rate), \$103,502.78. These figures afford an approximate idea of the cost of maintaining vessels of the different classes. The cost of maintenance of the New York navy yard was \$607,586.52, of the Pensacola navy yard, \$54,841.91. These amounts include the cost of officers and clerks and of labor and material applied to the erection, repair, care and preservation of the

wharfs, buildings and docks. Gen. Stewart refers to the benefits anticipated from the establishment of the naval supply fund. The amount appropriated for that account is so small that the bureau has moved cautiously in the matter of purchasing under it, as it is desired not to have any part of it tied up in stores that are not in constant demand. enabling the department to keep on hand a stock of such articles as are constantly required, and by purchasing such material in large quantities, the government saves both time and money. Issues from this account are reimbursed from the proper appropriations.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MARTIN.

He Will Make Out the Papers If Kolb

state of Alabama, who has been north for some time, passed through Washington today on his way back to Montgomery. It is said Attorney General Martin is very much concerned over the situation in Alabama, and it is presumed he is hurrying home to confer with the governor over the steps to be taken if Kolb attempts to carry out his threats against the governorship. If Kolb should be arrested for treason Attorney General Martin would be the official to make out the papers. Senator Pugh of Alabama has arrived in

the city. He refuses to discuss the situation further than to say that if Kolb attempts to put his plans into execution he believes serious trouble will ensue, as Gov. Jones, he says, is a man of courage and de-

THE POST OFFICE BUILDING. little Progress Noted, but Fifty-One

Men Are at Work. More good luck has come to the workers upon the city post office building. The rain came in the night and cleared away by morning, so that the day was saved. Working days are mighty precious just row that the threat comes strong of frost and freezing, so every working hour may be counted as so much gain, over and above the ordinary chances of the case. Fifty-one men were at work today, making it possible, according to the old schedule, to finish the building by the 4th of November, 1897. Meanwhile the government will be paying rent at the rate of \$43.83 a day ed, the labor is going on. Lack of spectac-ular effects must not discourage the citi-

Washington Library Association. There will be a meeting tonight at the Columbian University of the newly organized Washington Library Association, beginning at 8 o'clock. A committee has been Dun. appointed to make a report tonight, consisting of Gen. A. W. Greely, chairman; Mr. A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, O'Malley is in luck. The Greek waiter and Mr. A. H. Allen of the State Desart-

CHINA MUST APPEAL

Japan's Answer to Our Offer to Mediate.

THANKS

Direct Chinese Proposition Through Minister Dun Suggested.

THE STATE PAPERS

The statements repeatedly made in The Star that Japan would not consider an offer of mediation that did not come direct from China have been verified by cable advices received by Secretary Gresham from Mr. Dun, the United States minister

The Japanese legation at Washington has also received from the foreign office in Japan a cable stating that the reply had been made and giving its terms. Both cables were received here Sunday afternoon. The fact that they had been sent first became known through a dispatch to the Associated Press from Tokio. This much having become known the officials here make no further concealment of the details of

The cable to Secretary Gresham is accompanied by unusual dignity and formality, in having the imperial sanction of his majesty the Emperor of Japan. It is rarely that the emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the course of the United States. The message is in two parts, the first giving the imperial expression of good will and saying that the success of Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan directly. The second part is more directly from Minister Dun, and expresses the view of the Japanese foreign office that as China has no minister at Tokio to submit a direct proposition it could be made by China through Minister

The Diplomatic Moves.

The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the same as the foregoing. The fact that the replies were received Sunday and were not given publicity until now is in part explained by the fact that they were in cipher and were of such length from an importing merchant in Hamburg and importance that a casual summary The replies were decided on at a special meeting of the Japanese cabinet on Satur day, and were sent from Tokio Saturday night, but the transmission delayed them

until Sunday.

The tone of the reply and the expressions of imperial good will are said to give satisfaction to the officials here, and now that the facts are known no further reserve is maintained as to the terms of the negotiations, which have hitherto been withheld. It appears that at the outset Secretary Gresham consulted Minister Kurino, there was no desire to take action which would be otherwise than agreeable to Japan. At a conference between the Secretary and the minister, at which Secretary Carlisle was present, the entire purwas before Mr. Gresham had sent the message to Japan suggesting American mediation. It was made clear that President Cleveland had no desire to mediate the trouble, but on the contrary felt that the exercise of the good offices of the United States might entail a serious burden and responsibility, and possibly excite ultimate feeling by one party or the other. Under these circumstances no action would be taken if Japan felt it would create an awkward situation. Particular stress was laid on the fact that Japan would be entirely free to act as she saw fit: that there was no pressure to have her accept American mediation; and that the entire proceeding was due to the belief that this country was in a position to render a service to both belligerents. These sentiments were cordially reciprocated by Minister Kurino, so that Mr. Gresham had the co-operation of the Japanese minister before the message was transmitted to Japan through Minister Dun. Since then the minister has further co-operated with the Secretary, and the kindly reply, with imperial sanction, is the result.

Minister Dun as Intermediary. A new and important situation is now presented by Japan's proposition that China make a direct offer through United States Minister Dun at Tokio. This makes Mr. Dun the interesting center of negotiations from this time forward, unless the United States should decline to allow him to act as the direct representative of China in submitting an offer. This is not anticipated, however. It is said that the usual course would be for the State Department to notify Mr. Dun and also Minister Denby at Peking that they were at liberty to transmit from China to Japan such direct peace overtures as the former destred to make. It would then be for Cuina to formulate its offer to Minister Denby. He, in turn, would transmit it to Minister Dun as diary offer through the United States. The State Department undoubtedly would be apprised of the action of Messrs. Denby and Dun, but would not be the channel of their communication, as it is the basis of Japan's new proposition that the offer come direct from China and not through the mediation of the United States. The reply of Japan is so conciliatory and receptive that it is pointed out that Minister Dun's skill as a diplomat has scope for conspicuous service in terminating the war

Other Powers Eliminated.

The action of European powers on the new phase of the question is now awaited with much interest. Japan's suggestion that Minister Dun will be an acceptable medium of communication from China in the other powers from being a factor in the negotiations. It is believed, however, from official information received here that Russia, Italy and Germany will certainly look with favor on China's dealing through Minister Dun. The same sources indicate that Austria probably will give her adherence, as her membership in the triple alliance makes her foreign policy simila to that of Germany and Italy. The postogous to that of the United States that it has been a question of doubt within the last few days whether Germany might not be substituted for the United States in the offer of mediation. As there is to be no mediation Germany's position still remains favorable to an adjustment along the lines suggested by Japan. Italy already notified the allied powers that for 365 days of the year. There is little progress to be noted on the walls of the progress to be noted on the walls of the progress to be noted on the walls of the progress to be noted on the walls of the come through China's offer to Minister that been building up a system of canals to the heart of the country, and it is estimated heart of the country, and it is estimated mole, which works unseen and undauntgrounds that it is presumed it would save China from utter destruction and thus pre-serve the British trade with China. Under these circumstances it is believed by of-ficials and diplomats who are familiar with all the correspondence that the European powers cannot, with propriety, interfere with any offer which China wishes to make directly through United States Minister

Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received for re-

Correspondence of Japan and China Published by the Former.

The Events Which Led Up to the Hostilities-Both Nations Sent Troops to Corea.

The Japanese government has anticipated the recent offer of China to the foreign powers to furnish the complete official correspondence leading up to the present war, and has itself made public the correspondence. It is published in full as a part of THE the recent proceedings of the Japanese diet, which have been received by the Japanese legation here. The gist of the controversy has already been made known to the public, but the official letters between China and Japan give the first account of the sharp diplomatic fencing between the countries up to a few days before the war. The letters run from June 7 to July 14, and are numbered from 1 to 9.

No. 1 is from Wang, Chinese minister to Japan. It informs Japan that a telegram has just been received from Li Hung Chang stating that the Corean government has requested China to send troops to suppress a rebellion of the Tong Haks. Viceroy Li, it says, considers the rebellion serious, and therefore complies with the request for troops to protect "our tributary state," first notifying Japan, in accordance with a treaty provision that each shall inform the other before entering Corea. No. 2 is from Mutsu, minister of foreign affairs of Japan. It very pointedly states: In reply, I beg to declare that although the words 'tributary state' appear in your note, the Japanese government have never recognized Corea as a tributary state of No. 3 is a notice from the Japanese gov-

ernment that it intends sending troops to Corea to suppress the rebellion. first time. It is a letter from the Isung Li Yamen, the Chinese cabinet, to the Japanese minister at Pekin. The letter expresses surprise that Japan should send troops to Corea when it has not been so requested by Corea It adds the following significant language:

"The sole object of your country in sending troops is evidently to protect the legation, consulates and commercial people in Corea, and consequently it may not be necessary on the part of your country to dispatch a great number of troops, besides, as no application therefor has been made by Corea, it is requested that no troops shall proceed to the interior of Co-rea, so that they may not cause alarm to her people. And, moreover, since it is feared that in the event the soldiers of the wo nations should meet on the way cases of unexpected accident might occur, owing to the difference of language and military etiquette, we beg to request in addition that you will be good enough to telegraph the purport of this communication to the government of Japan." No. 5 is Japan's answer to the Tsung Li

Yamen, in which Japan also shows her teeth. It says: "As to the number of troops to be sent to Corea, the Japanese government are com-pelled to exercise their own judgment. Alhough no restriction is placed upon the movement of the Japanese troops in Corea, they will not be sent where their presence is not deemed necessary. The Japanese troops are under strict discipline, and the Japanese government are confident that they will not precipitate a collision with the Chinese forces. It is hoped that China

has adopted similar precautions." No. 6 is an offer of the Japanese government to join China in a joint readjustment of Corea on modern lines. No. 7 is China's rejection of the offer, in which she says The idea may be excellent, but the measures of improvement must be left to Corea herself.

No. 8 is from Japan to China, stating that Japan can no longer disregard the law of self-preservation, which impels her to reform the deplorable conditions of Corea as the root of her frequent rebellions. No 9 is also from Japan to China, stating that as China has declined to join in the administrative reform of Corea, the only concluston deducible is that the Chinese government "is disposed to precipitate complica-

This closes the correspondence, the last letter being dated eleven days before Japan sank the Chinese transport Kow Shing, carrying the Chinese troops to Corea. Japan's declaration of war followed gix

A MALICIOUS HOAX.

Story About the Death and Wounding of Some of the Columbia's Crew.

has been called to a malicious hoax recently perpetrated by a person who signed himself "R.-J. Thompson," and purporting thrive in business. Should be persist in his to be a marine attached to the U.S.S. Columbia. He sent a letter from Kingsten, Jamaica, where the vessel is anchored, using the ship's paper, to the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph, saying: "Please have kindness and announce in your evening paper the death of a man that served in the United States navy for the past twelve years, was killed here in Kingston, Jamaia native while on liberty, and also two of his shipmates were shot in the legs, first name, Peter Donahue, killed; John injured, and the others name is Corp. D. J. Dufour. All reside in Nashua. This was done all on account of troubles in Bluefields and their friends wanted revenge. All first-class and brave men while

All the Statements False.

The statements are all false, so far as the Navy Department is informed. Advices have been received from the Columbia subsequent to the mail which brought "Thompson's" letter without making any reference to any such events as are nar rated by that mythical individual. The regulations require reports of ordinary occurrences, and a matter of so much importance as the death and wounding of a portion of the crew would have been reported without delay.. Under these circumstances and in view of the further fact that there is no such person as . Thompson" in the ship's company of the columbia, the officials are confident that the story is entirely without foundation.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

Work on the New Methodist Univer-

the construction of the great American University, to the northwest of Georgetown, are being made. The endowments now amount to over \$700,000. Mr. John F. Waggaman has been the principal District contributor, donating property worth man, amounting to \$100,000 in cash, has been received. The university will be surrounded with ninety acres of high and beautiful ground, commanding a view of the Potomac valley for a long distance. Most of the ground was given by the Methodists of Washington. The general plan of the university pro-

vides for three buildings for the use of all the departments. They will probably be connected, though as yet this has not been definitely decided upon. The struc-tures will be of bluestone or granite. At some future time there will be established in connection with the university a school of theology for the higher education of

JUST BEFORE THE WAR HAS BEEN FLUSHED

Mr. Goff Talks of the Purification Process in New York.

WORK OF LEXOW COMMITTEE

How Public Decency Was Prodded and Aroused.

FUTURE COURSE

For three days Mr. John W. Goff, the prosecuting attorney for the New York Lexow investigating committee, and the recorder-elect of New York city, has been in Washington, and he had not asked a policeman one question. Mr. Goff is taking a rest from his long and wearying duties, and it is to be presumed that he has eschewed the guardians of the peace with severity. Perhaps the local police are grateful for this inattention. It is certain that the New York police would have been doubly so had Mr. Goff pursued this course toward them months ago. Mr. Goff and his law partner, Mr. Pollock, reached Washington Monday morning, and established themselves at the Shoreham. They had just come from Richmond, Va., which they included in their tour of recreation, that was begun immediately after the election. Their presence here was therefore of no significance whatever, except as it demonstrated Mr. Goff's good judgment in the selection of a place for a rest. Last evening a Star reporter was granted an interview with Mr. Goff, which, lasting for an hour, gave the celebrated police-prodder of Gotham chance to give expression to many very en-

tertaining views. Mr. Goff is a man somewhat above medium height, slender and very fair. His head is almost white, but his light-brown beard is yet untouched by the hand of time. He has a somewhat florid complexion, characteristic perhaps of his Irish ancestry, and at times there is the least possible turn of a delicious brogue to be noted at the end of some of his words, a faint reminder that is most apparent when he gives full rein to his thoughts and speaks fluently and without reserve. But this is not often, for he uses his words with great care, and speaks with considerable delib eration. He has the appearance of a very modest man, and his tremendous success, both in the court room and at the polls, has not in the least affected this quality. In speaking he almost wholly avoided references to his own work, and he bore more directly upon the general principles he was the executive officer. mendable prudence and tact Mr. Goff avoided certain personal matters to which the reporter would have led him, and he evaded the query as to whether the New York experience would lead him to suppose that Washington might possibly af-

ford a field for a similar inquiry. . The Great Problem. "It was, as you may imagine," he said, "a tremendous task that confronted us when we started the investigation. We knew positively that the police department of New York, a most magnificent organization as regards its own strength, was systematically blackmailing all classes of citizens. That tremendous power had seized upon the community until it had obtained complete possession. There were two distinct elements that prevented, at the beginning, a fair start, and handicapped us in our efforts to get reliable testimony. These were, first, the fear, and second, the apathy, of the citizens. As a subhead I might mention their self-interest, though this would probably be classed as a form of fear. You must not suppose that the police corruption affected only the criminal classes of New York; it ran through every branch of business, every scale of society, every class of individuals. So I am going to speak particularly of the prosperous merchants and the men of affairs, was to them, of course, that we looked for

our reliable witnesses "I speak within the bounds of my knowledge when I say that there was not a business man in New York city who had not felt the power of police blackmail. There were perhaps a very few instances where honorable men had refused to give their tithes of illegal tax to the police, but almost without exception these men were forced out of business. You can easily see how this was. Merchants doing large business and handling great quantities of goods would naturally seek to use the sidewalks for storage, and throw skids across the pavements to make quick deliveries, and this was the excuse for police extortion. The man who refused to give had the sole satisfaction of seeing his next door neighbor enjoy that privilege and refusal, he would inevitably see his business decline year after year and that of his rival increase, until he would be forced to

No Class Was Spared. "One peculiar feature of the blackmail was that it spared no one class, however obscure their calling. I have particularly in mind the sailmakers, who are among the most upright and sturdily honest people of New York. They are mostly retired sea captains, commanders of the old clipbusiness by the introduction of steam or their sons. Out of their great sail lofts on the water-front streets they have been in the habit of hanging high above the sidewalk spars with canvas signs. These men were approached by the police and forced to pay. They knew it was dishonest and demurred at first, but one or two of them gave way to the importunings and threats of the police, until at last they were all obliged to contribute to the fund of corruption. Not one of these honest dered to open his mouth and complain, Urged to Go Higher. "So the question was, what classes should

we apply to and appeal to in our crusade. We were urged at times, and most importunely to 'go higher' and nail the responsibility to the source of authority. On this question we held most earnest consultations and we finally decided that it would not be wise or efficacious to do so. Our duty was to arouse the conscience of the people of New York, which had long been smothered-almost killed. The common people, the voters, the people who most feel, felt the oppression of the police, would reed to be aroused by different methods. They were to have the ill effects of police corruption brought to their hearts. The spectaele of a little boy sitting all night on the doorstep of a police station crying bitterly for his father, who had been un fustly arrested and brutally beaten by the police, meant more to these people than demonstration that the captain had paid large money for his promotion or that the commissioner, perhaps, had been bribed. The common folks would not notice \$25,000. One gift, though, from an Ohio such matters, but they would notice the tyranny of the police over the apple woman, over the peanut roaster, the boot-black, the newsboy, the keeper of a small soda water stand, the owners of little restaurants-a great class of honest citizens striving, struggling for a living. The men at the clubs, the more idle classes of the population, drinking over the fancy bars of the up-town hotels and restaurants, dining at the cafes, might possibly be interested in the exposure of the high official, but it would not shock them, it would not rouse in them such a feeling of personal resentment as would lead them to go to the polls, and, by their votes, aid in crushing the power which these things signified. Not a Matter of Politics.

"Yet this was not a political question at (Continued on Fifth Page.)

REED AND THE SPEAKERSHIP

No Likelihood That He Will Have Any Difficulty in Being Elected.

McKinley and Harrison Both Favor Him and Their Friends Cannot Oppose Him.

The report is being circulated, with much apparent eagerness and acerbity in some quarters, that Thomas B. Reed of Maine will experience some difficulty in being elected Speaker of the next House. Some of the statements go so far even as to indicate that he may be defeated. The explanation is that the friends of Benjamin Harrison and of Mr. McKinley will oppose his election as Speaker, in order that he may not, through the Speaker's chair, obtain too great prominence as a presidential candidate.

Nothing to Warrant Such Conclusion. There is nothing in the present or probable situation to warrant any such conclusions. Indeed, the oldest republican members of the House say that they do not understand that there will be a republican candidate for Speaker in opposition to Mr. Reed. As for the opposition of Mr. McKinley, there is the statement of Mr. McKinley himself that he favors the election of Reed as Speaker. Mr. McKinley, in his St. Louis speech, urged as one of the strongest arguments why the republican Congress should be elected that known that Benjamin Harrison has spoken very kindly of the probable return of Mr. Reed to the Speaker's chair. If McKinley and Harrison both favor the selection of Mr. Reed for Speaker, it is difficult to see how the followers of either of those presidential aspirants can expect to form a combination to prevent Mr. Reed from being chosen Speaker.

Mr. Burrows is for Reed. Mr. Burrows of Michigan has been mentioned as a candidate for the Speakership. The ambition of Mr. Burrows, it is true, is rather comprehensive. He has been chosen a member of the next House, and is an aspirant for the United States Senatorship to succeed Mr. Patton. But so far as the speakership is concerned, it is known that Mr. Burrows has declared in favor of Mr. Reed for Speaker. One of the oldest republican members of the House said today:
"If there should be a desire on the part of McKipley and Harrison to defeat Book McKinley and Harrison to defeat Reed for Speaker, the combined efforts of those presidential aspirants could not raise forty votes in the House against Reed." So is Mr. Lodge.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who gress would allow. The Commissioners is one of the closest friends of Mr. Reed, had decided to ask for something in their in referring to the talk that there may be opposition to Mr. Reed for Speaker, said: There is no possibility of defeating him. No organization can be made against him. Burrows of Michigan, who has been men-tioned as a possible candidate for Speaker, has told me that he is in favor of Mr. Reed's election as Speaker."

CHIPPEWAS ARE OBDURATE.

Minnesota Indians Will Not Take Individual Lands and Live Decently.

Robert M. Allen, Indian agent at White Earth, Minn., has made a report that shows the difficulty of getting the Chippewas located in that state to take lands in severalty. He says: "When free from whisky they are generally peaceable and not hard to manage, but aside from living in houses and wearing clothes I cannot see wherein the full bloods have made much advancement. They are constitutionally opposed to a question whether the government wil furnish them with supplies or allow them and their families to half starve." After praising the good character and industry of the half-breeds, who furnish the

best examples of thrift, he discusses what he has tried to do in the way of farming, the reservation offering every encourage ment in this direction; but the results are far from satisfactory, because the Indians do not want to work. They only partially take advantage of the lumbering interests, to try and earn their own livelihood, and though there are thousands of acres of wild hay the Indian cattle have starved because the Indians would not cut

Secretary Smith has declared that he will abolish the commission that has been working for several years unsuccessfully unless something is immediately accomplished. From the reports received the impression prevails that nothing further can be done with the Chippewas.

ROUGH AND READY DIVORCES.

iew Mexican Indians Have a Handy Way of Getting Rid of Wives. Capt. Levi F. Burnet, seventh cavalry.

acting Indian agent at Mescalero, New Mexico, in a report to Commissioner Browning, sums up an evil among the Indians of that agency which is found to prevail to great or less extent among all western Indians, and more especially among those still in savage state. He "A cause of much trouble is the frequent marriages among the Indians. A man will get tired of his wife after being her or send her home to her relatives. This may occur several times with the same persons, so that a man may have three or four wives and the woman as many husbands, all yet living. Several cases have occurred during the past year where parents have induced a man to marry their girl, aged, perhaps, not over thirteen or ourteen years, for the sole purpose keeping her out of school. I do all I can to induce these persons to live together when once they are married, but there is no way of compelling them to do so.'

INSPECTOR ROBINSON DEAD. He Has Been Chief of the Plumbing Inspector's Office for Years.

Death has again visited the District building and removed Samuel Robinson, for many years chief of the plumbing inspection office. Mr. Robinson has been identified with the District government for over fifteen years. He was appointed plumbing inspector March 14, 1881, and organized the office. During his incumbency he has done much to systematize the work, and the new plumping regulations were part of his work. He was a great favorite with the clerks, and beloved by all knew him. Up to two years ago Mr. Robinson was a powerful man physically, but since that time has failed rapidly. He passed through two operations successful ly, but succumbed, from shock after the third one. The clerks at the District building will meet shortly to take appropriate

Personal Mention.

Maxwell has returned from a brief visit to Massachusetts Capt. V. McNally of the army ordnance bureau is confined to his residence by ill-

Commodore T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cummings of this city are in Boston, at the Thorndike. Rev. Eugene O'Grownly, professor of the Gaelic language in the College of May-nooth, Dublin, is the guest of the Catholic University. Father O'Grownly is an eminent scho ar, and is at present traveling to recuperate his somewhat shattered health.

He expects to winter in California.

THE SITE CHOSEN

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Besterday's

Star confained 49 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 781 separate announces ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

Contagious Disease Hospital Site Has Been Purchased

IN MOUNT PLEASANT SUBDIVISION

Commissioners Bought the Ground Quietly Some Time Ago.

PLANS FOR BUILDING

The District will shortly have a contag gious disease hospital. The necessary ground has been purchased, the title has ong since passed to the District, and all the Commissioners are waiting for is enough money to build a hospital that will be a credit to the city.

It leaked out today that some time ago

way back in June, the Commissioners went to work looking over the city for a suitable site for the contagious hospital. The appropriation bill carried an appropriation of some \$15,000 for the purchase of a suitable site, and the Commissioners decided to expend the money. After riding about the city for some time they hit upon four lots, numbered 6, 7, 2

Pleasant and Pleasant Plains. These lot together aggregated 30,000 square feet, and could be purchased for 30 cents per foot It was the opportunity the Commissioner had long looked for. The property was situated between Sherman and Brightwood avenues and Bismarck and Princeton streets. So they closed at once, paying \$0,000 for the property, and \$74.50 to have it recorded.

So quietly did the Commissioners work that no one suspected what they were doing. Not even the Treasury Department knew of the deal, and those who were let into the secret were cautioned to say nothing lest the plans of the Commissioners be frustrated.

A reporter of The Star learned of the transaction today and asked the Commis-sioners about it. Commissioner Truesdell said that it was true that the Commissioners had purchased the property describe and that it was their intention to build a contagious hospital upon the site. Of course, the Commissioners had to move cautiously in the matter when it came to purchasing the property, but now that it was done and the title had passed they had no objection to giving it out. He could not tell when a hospital would be erected. That depended upon the appropriation Conannual report, but as yet the exact amount could not be stated.

During the afternoon Health Officer Woodward called upon the Commissioners to talk over the matter, but nothing was agreed upon. The Daisy Guild.

The action of the Commissioners will meet with warm approval of the Daisy, Chain Guild, the society of young people that has devoted such splendid effort to raising the fund for the erection of the hospital. The amount collected by the association and waiting to be used in the ouilding has reached the handsome total of over \$8,000, and now that the site has been definitely selected there is no doubt that further contributions will be made and an amount eventually provided that will insure the erection of a modern structure, supplied with all the many conveni-ences which such an institution must necessarily possess.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION. uffering No Special Inconvenience

From His Accident. The President is reported to be suffering slight pains, but no special inconvenience, from the accident that befell him at Woodley Monday evening. While strolling in his garden he slipped on a pebble, and in his efforts to prevent a fall strained the tendons of his ankle, already swollen with rheumatic gout. His physician was promptly on hand, and applied the usual remedies to reduce the swelling and alleviate the pain. He did not care to risk the fatigue of a drive to Washington yesterday, and as a consequence the cabinet meeting had to be postponed. He is reported to be resting comfortably today. Secretary Lamont went out to see him and had a long talk with him in regard to public affairs, including the expediency of

federal interference in Indian territory. THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Conference as to the Suppression

of Lawlessness There. Attorney General Olney, Secretary Lamont and Secretary Smith had another consultation today on the subject of the use of the troops to suppress the Cook gang and other marauders in Indian territory. While the first request for troops came from the Interior Department, Secretary Smith, on further examination of the matter, agreed with the Attorney General that troops could rot be used as reuested by the Indian agent at Muskogee. The only basis for the use of troops in the territory by the Interior Department would be for the removal of the intruders. As nothing has yet been determined as to who are really has nothing to do in the matter. The suppression of lawlessness and the stopping of train robberies, it is held, is no part of the duty of the Interior Department. but is a matter relating wholly to the Department of Justice. It is understood that this conclusion was reached by the three members of the cabinet in conference. United States Marshal McAllister of Indian territory has been quite severely criti-

cised for his inaction, and it is possible that the marshal of Arkansas may be directed by the Attorney General to summon a posse and capture or drive out of the Indian territory the lawless element. The removal of Marshal McAllister and the selection of some man not a resident, or not connected with the Indian territory, has been discussed, and the names of some men day's conference as being the right kind of men to deal with the Indian territory bandits. It is probable that Attorney General Olney, in a short time, will take such steps as will render the use of troops unnecessary, and will restore peace and order

NO PAY FOR MONTHS.

Italian Workmen Tearing Up Railway Tracks. BALTIMORE, Md., November 21 .- A spe-

cial to the News from Parkersburg, W. Four hundred Italian workmen on the Roaring Creek and Charleston railroad Fourth Assistant Postmaster General claim to have received no pay for three months, and are growing riotous. Already they have torn up switches at Womels-dorf, rendering rolling stock useless, and

serious trouble is feared. DISEASED AMERICAN CATTLE.

Pleuro-Paeamonia Said to Have Been in Arrivals in England.

LONDON, November 21.-The Morning Post says that pronounced cases of pleuropneumonia were found in two cargoes of American cattle which arrived at New castle and Deptford, respectively, last week